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ABSTRACT

The 1979 Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll conducted by the National Education Association was sent tc 2,148 cf the nation's approximately 2,185,000 public school teachers. The response rate to the poll was 82.7 percent. In this report the analysis of the responses are grouped according to the following topical areas: (1) teacher demographics; (2) general education; (3) class size; (4) education of the handicapped; (5) student discipline/violence; (6) funding of education; (7) standardized tests; (8) retirement benefits; (9) national research priorities; (10) discrimination against teachers/students; (11) national issues; and (12) licensing of teachers. (JD)

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Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll

1979

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NATIONWIDE TEACHER OPINION POLL 1979

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NATIONWIDE TEACHER OPINION POLL – 1979

The 1979 Nationwide Teacher Opinion Poll conducted by NEA Research was sent to 2,148 of the nation's approximately 2,185,000 public school teachers. Exactly 1,777 questionnaires were returned, which equals an 82.7-percent response rate.

The sample size was selected so that the responses would be nighly reliable estimates of the opinions and attitudes of all public school teachers, that is, at a 95-percent confidence level:

1. The standard error for population estimates is less than 3 percent. For example, if a sample percentage is 60 percent, then one can be fairly confident (correct 95 times in 100 times) that the population percentage is between 57 and 63 percent.
2. The standard error for estimating population differences in percentages is less than 5 percent. For example, if two sample percentages differ by 5 percent or more, then one can be fairly confident (correct 95 times in 100 times) that the population percentages are different.

The analyses of the responses are grouped according to the following topical areas:

Teacher demographics	Standardized tests
General education	Retirement benefits
Class size	National research priorities
Education of the handicapped	Discrimination against teachers/students
Student discipline/violence	National issues
Funding of education	Licensing of teachers.

Each of the 12 topical areas includes general highlights for that area and the responses for the demographic subgroups: region, student enrollment in the school system, and teaching level. Data for other demographic subgroups are available upon request from NEA Research.

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TEACHER DEMOGRAPHICS

- About 71 percent are members of the NEA, 26 percent are NOT, and 3 percent do not know whether they are a member or not. Membership is higher in the smaller school systems (less than 25,000 students).
- About 83 percent are regular classroom teachers, 8 percent are special education teachers, and 9 percent are "other"; that is, librarians, special classroom teachers, etc.
- Nearly half (48 percent) work at the elementary level, 27 percent at the middle school/junior high level, and 26 percent at the senior high level.
- Five percent teach in kindergarten; 31 percent, in self-contained classrooms; 7 percent, in team-teaching situations; and 53 percent, in a departmentalized situation. Four percent are in other situations (librarian, resource teacher, etc.).
- In departmentalized or team-teaching situations, 25 percent teach English (language arts, speech, reading, etc.); 15 percent, mathematics; 15 percent, social studies; 11 percent, science; and 9 percent, health and physical education.
- A bachelor's degree is the highest degree held by 54 percent; a master's degree, by 40 percent; a doctor's degree, by less than 1 percent; and a degree based on six years of college, by 5 percent. Only 0.3 percent have no degree. Teachers in the Northeast are more likely to have a master's degree or higher than are teachers in other regions.
- Ten years is the median number of years of full-time teaching experience; teachers have a median of eight years in their present school system.
- Thirteen percent teach in the inner core of a city; 11 percent, in another part of a city; 33 percent, in a suburban area; 29 percent, in a small town; and 14 percent, in a rural area.
- The mean current annual CONTRACT salary is $14,597 ($14,140 for elementary teachers, $14,775 for secondary teachers; $16,023 for men, $13,873 for women; $16,691 in the Northeast, $12,174 in the Southeast, $14,669 in the Middle Region, and $15,309 in the West).
- The mean annual income, including that of a spouse, if any, is $25,120 ($23,763 for men, $25,850 for women).
- In schools where these respondents teach, the mean number of teachers in elementary schools is 26; in middle/junior high schools, 44; and in senior high schools, 76.
- In schools where these respondents teach, the mean number of students in elementary schools is 534; in middle/junior high schools, 803; and in senior high schools, 1,413.
- Two-thirds (67 percent) are female, with a median age of 36; 33 percent are male, with a median age of 35.
- Nearly three-fourths (73 percent) are married; 10 percent are widowed, separated, or divorced; and 17 percent are single.
- Nine in ten (90.2 percent) are White; 8.4 percent, Black; 0.3 percent, American Indian; and 1.1 percent, Asian. In addition, 1.6 percent are Hispanic.
- Teachers' political affiliations are as follows: Democrat, 41 percent; Republican, 22 percent; other political party, less than 1 percent; and no affiliation with any political party, 37 percent.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Are you a member of the National Education Association? (Percent responding.)											
Yes	71	69	67	73	75	58	76	75	74	70	70
No	26	27	30	26	22	37	22	24	24	27	29
Not sure	3	4	3	1	3	5	2	2	3	3	2
Which of the following most accurately describes your current assignment? (Percent responding.)											
Regular classroom teacher	83	79	84	83	84	79	84	84	82	78	82
Special education teacher	8	11	6	8	8	10	7	8	8	12	8
Other	9	10	10	9	8	11	9	8	10	10	10
At what level are you currently assigned? (Percent responding. Since more than one response could be checked, percentages will add to more than 100 percent.)											
Elementary	48	43	50	48	48	47	47	48	100	12	4
Middle school	10	10	9	11	9	9	9	12	5	34	3
Junior high	21	22	21	20	19	19	20	23	5	73	16
Senior high	32	33	31	34	31	30	30	39	3	18	100
Other	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	0	1	1	1
Check the box that best describes your current teaching assignment and then supply the requested information. (Percent checking each.)											
Kindergarten or prekindergarten class(es): One teacher teaches one class a significant part of the day or two classes a half day each	5	3	4	5	7	5	6	2	10	0	0
Self-contained class: One teacher teaches the same students all or a significant part of the day	31	29	30	32	30	32	28	33	59	8	3
Team teaching situation: Two or more teachers teach a group of students for a significant part of the day	7	8	5	7	9	7	9	5	10	6	4
Departmentalized situation: One teacher teaches several classes of different students	53	57	57	53	48	51	53	56	17	81	90
Other	4	4	5	4	6	5	4	4	6	5	3

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
If appropriate, to what subject area are you assigned a majority of the time? (e.g., English, mathematics) (Percent responding.)											
Agriculture	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8
Art	2.9	2.9	2.4	4.1	2.0	2.2	4.2	1.2	4.0	3.1	2.5
Business education	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.8	4.5	5.0	3.3	5.6	0.0	1.3	7.4
Driver education	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4
English (language arts, speech, reading, etc.)	24.6	25.0	26.8	20.4	27.1	26.9	24.1	23.4	34.0	21.5	21.9
Foreign language	4.4	6.3	3.6	3.3	5.0	5.9	4.8	2.4	0.0	3.6	6.0
Health and physical education	9.2	8.2	8.4	11.1	8.5	7.8	8.6	11.5	15.3	10.2	8.5
Home economics	3.5	1.9	2.8	5.6	3.0	4.1	2.9	4.0	0.0	4.3	4.5
Industrial arts (shop, drafting, etc.)	3.6	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	5.9	2.2	4.0	0.0	4.3	3.9
Mathematics	15.2	15.9	17.2	14.8	12.6	14.2	16.9	13.1	18.0	17.4	12.4
Music	3.7	2.4	3.6	5.9	2.0	0.9	3.3	6.7	14.0	4.9	3.1
Science	11.4	13.5	12.4	11.9	7.5	8.2	12.5	12.3	6.7	12.3	11.5
Social studies	14.5	14.9	12.8	10.7	21.1	15.1	14.7	13.5	6.0	16.1	14.4
Special education	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2
Vocation (machine shop, occupational, auto, TI, DE, DO, ITT, etc.)	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.2
Other	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
What is the highest degree that you hold? (Do not report honorary degrees.) (Percent responding.)											
No degree	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7
Bachelor's degree	54.0	40.4	59.0	56.7	57.2	49.4	52.0	62.3	60.5	52.9	45.1
Master's degree	40.4	48.8	36.0	40.6	37.5	43.5	42.1	34.1	35.2	41.2	47.3
Education specialist or professional diploma based on 6 years of college study	4.6	9.2	3.9	1.9	4.8	5.8	5.0	2.9	3.9	5.3	5.8
Doctor's degree	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.1
How many years of full-time teaching experience have you completed, including the current one?											
Median years of experience	10	11	9	10	11	11	11	9	10	9	11
Median years in present school system	8	10	7	8	9	9	8	7	8	7	9
How would you describe the community in which you are currently employed as an educator? (Percent responding.)											
Inner core of city	13	18	10	10	17	36	8	1	14	13	12
Other part of city	11	12	7	10	13	23	10	0	10	8	11
Suburban	33	44	22	31	36	34	42	14	30	33	32
Small town (NOT suburban)	29	22	32	35	26	6	28	55	31	31	29
Rural	14	4	28	14	7	2	13	29	15	16	16

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
What is your current ANNUAL contract salary (before deductions) as a teacher for the 1978-79 school year?											
Mean annual contract salary	$14,597	$16,691	$12,174	$14,669	$15,309	$15,554	$14,950	$12,967	$14,140	$14,316	$15,177
What is your total ANNUAL income? (Include that of your spouse, if married.)											
Mean annual income	$25,120	$27,273	$23,012	$24,888	$25,773	$27,801	$25,055	$22,635	$25,362	$24,482	$24,255
How many teachers work at your school? (Include all full-time persons, half or more of whose work load is classroom teaching.)											
Mean number of teachers	46	63	40	42	44	57	47	32	26	44	76
What is the current enrollment of the school (not school system) in which you teach?											
Mean number of students	876	1,094	787	767	918	1,152	890	541	534	803	1,413
What is your sex? (Percent responding.)											
Male	33	41	26	35	33	32	34	35	15	46	53
Female	67	59	74	66	67	68	66	65	85	54	47
What is your age?											
Median age	35	35	34	36	37	37	35	34	36	34	35
What is your marital status? (Percent responding.)											
Single, not previously married	17	24	14	16	14	17	16	17	17	18	15
Single, previously married	10	10	8	8	16	13	11	6	11	10	10
Married	73	67	78	76	69	70	73	76	72	73	75
To what RACIAL group do you belong? (Percent responding.)											
Black	8.4	6.1	19.3	3.6	4.4	15.2	7.6	3.1	9.7	7.6	7.8
White	90.2	93.6	80.3	96.2	90.5	81.4	91.9	95.7	88.7	91.0	90.7
American Indian	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Asian	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.1	3.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2
Do you belong to any of the following ETHNIC groups? (Percent responding.)											
Mexican-American	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7
Puerto Rican	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Spanish descent	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
None of these	98.4	99.7	99.0	99.4	95.4	97.4	98.7	99.0	98.3	98.5	98.5
How would you classify yourself in regard to your political affiliation? (Percent responding.)											
Democrat	41	40	55	26	45	51	38	35	42	39	39
Republican	22	21	15	27	24	18	23	25	23	20	22
Other political party	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
I do not consider myself affiliated with any political party	37	38	30	47	31	30	38	40	40	39	36

GENERAL EDUCATION

- Almost two-thirds (63 percent) disagree with the statement that public schools may not be providing a good basic education for students. Elementary teachers are more likely to disagree than are secondary teachers.
- When children do poorly in school, teachers are much more likely to blame it on the children's home life (81 percent) than on the children themselves (14 percent), the schools (4 percent), or the teachers (2 percent).
- Nearly one-third (32 percent) say they probably or certainly would not become a teacher if they could go back to college and start over again. (Only one-fifth felt that way in 1974.) Elementary teachers are more likely to say they would become a teacher again than are secondary teachers.
- Among all the changes that could be made in the programs and practices of public schools, teachers almost unanimously (90 percent or more) favor the following:
  - Reducing the number of students in classes
  - Educating parents in how to help with their children's education
  - Enforcing stricter discipline
  - Devoting more attention to the basics–reading, English, etc.
  - Enforcing stricter school and class attendance requirements
  - Requiring higher standards for student performance.
- Changes that may NOT be favored by a majority (less than 53 percent) are as follows:
  - Providing more extracurricular activities
  - Offering a wider range and variety of courses
  - Increasing the amount of homework for students
  - Hiring more subject-matter specialists to help teachers.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Many media reports suggest that the public schools may not be providing a good BASIC education for students. Would you agree or disagree with that contention? (Percent responding.)											
Definitely disagree	24	23	27	25	21	22	25	25	30	21	17
Tend to disagree	39	39	41	39	38	39	40	39	40	37	39
Tend to agree	31	30	27	31	34	33	29	31	26	34	36
Definitely agree	6	8	5	5	8	7	6	5	4	8	8
When children do poorly in school, some people place the blame on the children, some on the children's home life, some on the school, and some on the teachers. Of course, all of these share the blame, but where would you place the chief blame? (Percent responding.)											
On the children	14	16	15	13	11	14	14	13	10	16	18
On the children's home life	81	77	80	82	84	80	80	83	84	80	76
On the school	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	5
On the teachers	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Suppose you could go back to your college days and START OVER AGAIN. In view of your present knowledge, would you become a teacher? (Percent responding.)											
Certainly would become a teacher	30	30	28	31	30	30	29	31	37	24	25
Probably would become a teacher	29	26	22	20	23	26	29	30	27	28	29
Probably would NOT become a teacher	22	22	22	20	23	22	22	20	19	25	24
Certainly would NOT become a teacher	10	11	12	9	9	12	10	9	7	14	12
Am not sure	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
The following list represents changes that could be made in the public schools. To what extent would you favor or oppose each of the changes in the schools where you teach? (Percent favoring)											
Set standards for selecting instructional materials/textbooks	79	75	87	78	76	84	79	74	82	78	74
Devote more attention to the basics–reading, English, etc.	91	91	93	91	91	90	92	91	91	92	91
Offer a wider range and variety of courses	47	49	52	45	44	46	46	51	44	48	54
Expand Early Childhood programs, including prekindergarten	59	65	51	58	54	71	57	51	59	61	59
Reduce the number of students in classes	96	96	97	95	96	97	96	94	96	97	94
Retain students in a grade/class until they perform satisfactorily	74	77	71	74	75	76	74	74	64	80	84
Require students to pass a statewide test before they graduate from high school	71	76	72	64	74	78	70	64	72	72	68
Increase the amount of homework for students	49	52	51	44	52	61	47	41	41	53	60
Teach moral values to students	78	77	85	77	73	75	79	80	82	78	74
Hire more special teachers to help students with learning problems	81	84	82	77	84	85	80	79	81	81	82
Hire more aides to perform non-instructional duties	83	83	84	81	83	84	83	81	84	81	81
Provide more grouping/tracking of students	72	75	76	68	69	71	72	73	70	78	70
Require performance objectives for each student	69	74	72	64	68	75	68	64	67	72	71
Require higher standards for student performance	90	92	89	88	91	90	90	90	85	93	95
Emphasize career/job counseling	86	89	87	84	85	88	85	87	85	87	88
Hire more subject-matter specialists to help teachers	52	54	57	48	48	54	51	51	52	52	50
Enforce stricter school and class attendance requirements	91	93	93	90	90	93	91	90	89	94	93
Provide more extracurricular activities	41	56	44	33	37	46	43	34	41	44	40
Improve the school buildings	80	81	88	74	79	82	80	79	81	82	81
Make the classes more structured and return to the old ways of teaching	61	62	65	57	58	63	59	61	62	62	58
Enforce stricter discipline	93	94	95	94	91	94	93	92	93	95	92
Try more innovations	65	66	69	66	66	63	66	68	65	64	68
Require teachers to update their skills through training periodically	85	81	87	86	86	86	84	88	86	84	87
Require all administrators to have more training in management techniques	87	86	89	87	85	88	86	87	87	87	86
Educate parents in how to help with their children's education	94	95	95	93	95	96	94	93	95	94	93
Hire a person whose responsibility is to provide better communication with the public	59	65	62	54	59	65	59	56	58	60	60

CLASS SIZE

- Teachers believe the maximum regular class size should be 22 in elementary schools and 25 in secondary schools.
- The mean class size is 24, with mean class sizes of 22 for kindergarten (two classes per day), 24 for self-contained classes, 28 for team-teaching classes (three teachers with 84 students), and 24 for departmentalized classes (five classes with a total of 120 students).

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class sizes vary widely. Generally speaking, what do you think is the maximum number of students that should be placed in each regular class at the elementary and secondary levels? (Means reported.)											
Maximum students per class at the elementary level	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	21	23	21	21
Maximum students per class at the secondary level	25	24	25	25	26	26	25	24	26	24	24
Check the box that best describes your current teaching assignment and then supply the requested information.											
KINDERGARTEN OR PREKINDERGARTEN CLASS(ES) (Percent responding.)	5	3	4	5	7	5	6	2	10	–	–
Mean number of classes	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	–	–
Mean number of students per class	22	21	22	22	23	23	23	20	22	–	–
SELF-CONTAINED CLASS–teach the same students all or a significant part of the day (Percent responding.)	31	29	30	32	30	32	28	33	60	8	3
Mean number of students	24	23	25	24	24	25	25	23	25	20	17
TEAM TEACHING SITUATION–one or more other teachers teach a group of students for a significant part of the day (Percent responding.)	7	8	5	7	9	7	9	5	10	6	4
Mean number of teachers	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
Mean number of students per teacher	28	30	29	28	27	28	27	31	25	30	36
DEPARTMENTALIZED SITUATION–teach several classes of different students (Percent responding.)	53	57	57	53	48	51	53	56	17	81	90
Mean number of classes	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5
Mean number of students per class	24	23	24	23	26	26	25	22	23	25	24
OTHER (Percent responding.)	4	4	5	4	6	5	4	4	6	5	3
MEAN NUMBER OF PUPILS PER CLASS	24	24	25	24	26	25	25	23	24	25	24

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

- Two-thirds (66 percent) believe the school system where they teach is doing a good or excellent job in providing handicapped children with an appropriate education.
- However, two-thirds (64 percent) think their school does not provide enough help for regular classroom teachers when a handicapped child is mainstreamed. Only one-sixth (14 percent) believe they get enough support.
- Teachers are more likely to think that mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, or seriously socially maladjusted children probably should be mainstreamed for little or none of their education. However, they believe that children who have serious hearing defects, severe speech impairment, serious visual impairments, physical disability seriously affecting mobility, and specific learning disabilities can probably profit from mainstreaming for at least some of their education.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		Northeast	Southeast	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Overall, how would you rate the kind of job the school system where you teach is doing in providing handicapped children an appropriate education? (Percent responding.)											
Excellent	18	15	12	23	22	16	19	19	19	16	16
Good	48	50	49	49	45	47	49	46	48	48	50
Fair	27	28	32	21	27	29	25	28	27	28	26
Poor	7	7	8	7	6	8	7	7	6	8	9
How much support does your school provide for regular classroom teachers when a handicapped student is mainstreamed? (Percent responding.)											
All the support they need	14	13	13	17	11	10	13	19	15	15	13
Some support, although not enough	36	37	35	38	33	36	37	34	36	34	37
Very little support	28	30	28	23	33	31	28	23	25	32	29
No basis for judging	23	21	24	23	23	24	21	24	24	22	21
A federal law (PL 94-142) tries to assure that each handicapped child is placed in REGULAR classes (mainstreamed) when it's appropriate. In general, for how much of their instruction do you feel that children with the following kinds of handicaps could be mainstreamed? (Percent saying should be mainstreamed for NONE of their education.)											
Mental retardation (IQ below 70)	49	49	46	48	53	50	51	45	48	49	48
Deafness or serious hearing defects	23	20	34	21	18	25	23	23	26	21	20
Severe speech impairment	13	14	16	10	12	17	12	10	15	11	11
Serious visual impairment	21	21	26	20	19	25	21	19	24	20	18
Emotionally disturbed	43	46	45	39	44	46	43	40	45	43	40
Seriously socially maladjusted	44	53	39	43	44	50	46	36	45	46	41
Physical disability seriously affecting mobility	17	17	23	13	14	19	16	15	21	14	10
Specific learning disability	8	7	10	8	8	11	8	7	7	9	10

STUDENT DISCIPLINE/VIOLENCE

- Three-fourths of the respondents (74 percent) say discipline problems impair their effectiveness to teach at least to some extent; one-sixth (17 percent) find that discipline problems greatly impair teaching effectiveness.
- Nearly one-half (45 percent) think their school has not done nearly enough to help teachers with discipline problems. Included in that number, 7 percent even go further and say their schools have ignored the problem.
- Five percent had been physically attacked by a student at school during the 1978-79 school year. (Because 5 percent of the respondents were physically attacked, NEA estimates that 110,000 teachers were physically attacked this past school year. This is based on approximately 2,185,000 public school teachers.) Teachers in the Northeast and larger school systems (25,000 or more students) are more likely to be attacked than are teachers in other areas.
- Over one-fourth (28 percent) have had personal property stolen and nearly one-fourth (23 percent) have had personal property damaged at school.
- Of those who were physically attacked, 10 percent (or an estimated 11,000 teachers) required medical attention for physical injury and another 9 percent (or an estimated 10,000 teachers) required medical attention for emotional trauma.
- Ten percent of the physical attacks were so serious that the teacher had to miss an average of two days from school. (Senior high teachers who were attacked missed an average of three days.)
- Ninety percent of the physical attacks were reported to the administration; however, only one-half of those (43 percent) who reported attacks were satisfied with the action taken.
- Twelve percent are at least occasionally concerned that they may be physically attacked at school by a student. In addition, 3 percent are frequently or constantly afraid of being attacked.
- Furthermore, 6 percent are at least occasionally concerned that they may be physically attacked when away from school property.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
To what degree do student discipline problems impair your effectiveness? (Percent responding.)											
To a great extent	17	17	17	15	18	23	16	13	19	18	11
To a moderate extent	23	19	24	24	25	22	24	22	24	23	22
To some extent	34	41	31	32	34	32	36	33	35	34	34
Little, if at all	26	22	28	29	23	23	25	32	22	26	34
Has your school tried to help teachers with student discipline problems? (Percent responding.)											
Has done all it can	23	13	30	23	25	24	22	24	25	23	21
Has provided quite a bit of help, but not enough	31	27	32	30	35	28	32	32	29	32	35
Has provided a little help, but not nearly enough	38	48	33	40	34	40	38	37	38	39	39
Has ignored the problem	7	11	6	7	6	8	7	7	9	7	5

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Have you been physically attacked or had personal property stolen or damaged BY A STUDENT either on school property or away from school this school year? (Percent responding "Yes.")											
Physically attacked											
On school property	5	8	4	5	5	8	5	3	4	7	4
Away from school property	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Personal property stolen											
On school property	28	27	30	24	32	36	27	21	24	33	27
Away from school property	3	4	3	1	5	4	3	3	3	4	4
Personal property damaged											
On school property	23	26	23	18	25	26	23	18	19	28	24
Away from school property	8	9	8	8	8	6	9	9	6	12	11
Answer "a" through "c" below only if you were physically attacked. (If you were attacked more than once, report the latest attack.)											
a. Did you require medical attention? (Percent responding.)											
Yes, for physical injury	7	3	6	9	11	9	5	8	8	6	5
Yes, for emotional trauma	6	7	6	0	11	9	5	0	3	9	10
Yes, for both of the above	3	7	6	0	0	6	2	0	6	3	0
No	84	84	81	91	79	77	88	92	83	82	86
b. Was it necessary for you to miss time from school in order to recuperate? (Percent responding "Yes.")											
Yes	10	10	12	13	5	17	5	8	14	6	9
Median number of days	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
c. Did you report the attack to the administration and, if so, was the action taken satisfactory? (Percent responding.)											
I reported it, and the action taken was satisfactory	43	29	47	61	42	49	33	62	35	50	41
I reported it, but the action taken was NOT satisfactory	43	65	41	26	32	37	55	23	46	44	55
I did not report it	13	7	12	13	26	14	12	15	19	6	5
How often are you concerned that you may be physically attacked by a student? (Percent responding.)											
On school property											
Constantly	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
Frequently	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1
Occasionally	9	11	9	7	10	13	10	3	6	11	11
Rarely	33	33	33	31	34	36	34	26	26	36	39
Never	56	53	56	61	54	46	55	70	66	50	48
Away from school property											
Constantly	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Frequently	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Occasionally	4	6	4	3	4	7	4	3	4	5	3
Rarely	21	21	23	18	23	24	23	14	17	24	23
Never	73	71	72	78	71	66	72	82	77	69	72

FUNDING OF EDUCATION

- The majority (64 percent) of the respondents would decrease the amount of LOCAL money required to fund public elementary and secondary schools but would increase the amount of STATE (74 percent) and FEDERAL (66 percent) funds.
- Seventeen percent report there has already been a movement to reduce or limit local property taxes in the communities where they teach and another 42 percent feel that it's likely to happen.
- Two-thirds (67 percent) say the schools in their community could NOT get along with less money and still provide a good education.
- If a HARD CHOICE between reducing numbers of teachers or reducing teachers' salaries has to be made, over four-fifths (84 percent) believe the school system would cut the number of staff and 70 percent would prefer that choice.
- However, before either teachers' salaries or numbers of teachers are reduced, teachers believe there could be large cuts in–

  –Extracurricular activities
  –Building construction and remodeling
  –Number of administrators
  –Number of subject-matter specialists,

  but relatively small, if any, cuts in–

  –Special education
  –Library services
  –Health services
  –Number of maintenance staff.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Given the following national average for funding public elementary and secondary schools from local, state, and federal revenues, do you think each percentage should be increased or decreased? (Percent responding "increased.")											
Local	35	20	47	37	34	40	33	33	37	33	32
State	74	65	75	75	79	73	71	80	73	76	76
Federal	66	83	59	63	59	63	67	65	64	66	69
As you know, there is a nationwide movement to reduce or limit local property taxes. Do you think that's likely to happen in the community where you teach? (Percent responding.)											
Yes, it has already happened	17	11	6	10	42	18	19	12	16	13	20
Yes, it's likely to happen	42	47	39	47	43	43	42	38	43	44	37
No, it's not likely to happen	42	42	55	43	26	39	39	50	42	43	44

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regardless of whether or not it has happened, do you think the schools where you teach could get along with less money and still provide a good education? (Percent responding.)											
Yes, definitely	8	10	5	6	10	10	7	6	9	5	7
Yes, probably	26	31	24	24	26	20	29	25	28	27	20
No, probably not	35	32	32	39	34	37	32	38	35	33	38
No, definitely not	32	27	39	31	30	32	32	31	29	35	36
The major portion of a school system budget is devoted to staff salaries. If the school system in which you teach had to reduce expenditures significantly so that a HARD CHOICE had to be made between reducing numbers of staff or cutting staff salaries (including fringe benefits), which do you think the school system would be more likely to cut and which would you prefer? (Percent responding.)											
Number of staff											
Likely to cut	84	91	80	87	80	84	85	82	84	86	84
I would cut	70	62	69	73	74	72	71	66	67	74	71
Staff salaries											
Likely to cut	16	9	20	14	20	16	15	18	17	14	16
I would cut	30	38	31	27	26	28	29	34	33	26	30
BEFORE teachers' salaries or numbers of teachers are reduced, to what degree would you cut each of the following? (Percent responding "large cut" or "eliminate.")											
Extracurricular activities	52	47	52	51	48	49	55	49	55	50	48
Busing and/or transportation	39	37	31	37	50	52	38	27	39	36	36
School lunch program	33	37	27	29	44	35	37	25	35	30	29
Special education services	14	12	14	14	18	13	15	14	14	14	14
Building construction/remodeling	47	56	36	50	49	44	50	45	45	47	49
Purchase of new textbooks	25	23	22	23	30	21	28	22	29	24	19
Purchase of other instructional materials	27	28	24	28	28	23	29	27	28	26	25
Number of administrators	57	57	51	53	68	66	59	44	55	55	56
Number of paraprofessionals/aides	44	42	43	47	43	39	46	45	40	47	47
Number of subject-matter specialists	57	45	57	60	67	59	59	53	58	53	58
Number of secretarial/clerical staff	22	19	23	21	25	22	22	24	22	21	23
Number of maintenance staff	17	16	18	17	17	17	17	16	17	18	18
Counseling services	26	23	25	25	30	25	27	24	29	25	22
Library services	13	11	11	14	13	12	13	13	16	11	9
Health services	19	12	21	21	20	18	20	17	16	20	21

STANDARDIZED TESTS

- Over one-third (36 percent) of the respondents think decisions about achievement standards for students should be made at the classroom level, a little less than one-third (30 percent), at the school district level; one-sixth (15 percent), at the school building level; and less than one-sixth (14 percent), at the state level. Only 6 percent say at the national level.
- Nearly 80 percent have used GROUP STANDARDIZED ACHIEVEMENT TEST SCORES in the past three years. However, only one-half of those who have used them say that the test scores are helpful in their teaching.
- In the past three years, 64 percent have used GROUP STANDARDIZED INTELLIGENCE TEST SCORES (only 39 percent of those respondents find the scores helpful), 59 percent have used GROUP STANDARDIZED APTITUDE TEST SCORES (only 39 percent of those find the scores helpful), and 47 percent have used GROUP STANDARDIZED INTEREST TEST SCORES (only 35 percent of those find the scores helpful).
- The respondents tend to AGREE that for GROUP STANDARDIZED ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, the following statements are true (percentage of respondents shown in parentheses):

  –Scores often become an end in themselves, rather than being used for sound educational purposes (77 percent).

  –Teachers should be able to attend courses on how to use the scores (77 percent).

  –There would be no effect on teaching if school systems eliminated the use of all standardized tests (76 percent).

  –Scores are useful in diagnosing individual student learning needs (67 percent).

  –Most of the really important aspects of student progress are NOT measured by tests (62 percent).

  The respondents tend to disagree that the scores–

  –Are valid measures of teacher effectiveness (89 percent).

  –Should be used to determine student promotion/retention (86 percent).

  –Are valid for students who are economically/socially/culturally disadvantaged (83 percent).

  –Are valid measures of the quality of education in schools (80 percent).

  The respondents are about evenly divided on whether or not–

  –Scores usually measure student achievement in the content taught.

  –Scores are reliable criteria for grouping or tracking students.

  –Tests are outdated, based on the educational needs of today.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Decisions must also be made about achievement standards for student promotion. At what level do you think those decisions should be made? (Percent responding.)											
Classroom level	36	34	36	37	35	35	35	38	36	31	38
School building level	15	16	11	16	17	14	16	15	16	17	13
School district level	30	29	26	34	31	26	31	32	31	33	27
State level	14	14	20	9	12	17	13	12	12	14	16
National level	6	7	7	4	5	8	5	5	6	6	5
IN THE PAST THREE YEARS, how helpful have scores from each of the following types of GROUP standardized tests been in your teaching? (Percent responding "have used" and percent responding "moderately" or "quite" helpful.)											
Intelligence											
Have used	64	67	70	63	57	61	67	62	68	68	56
If used, have been helpful	39	39	46	34	37	42	40	36	42	37	38
Achievement											
Have used	78	76	82	75	80	78	79	78	88	77	64
If used, have been helpful	50	53	56	47	46	50	52	47	53	46	48
Aptitude											
Have used	59	62	66	53	56	60	59	58	57	64	59
If used, have been helpful	39	41	46	32	36	41	39	35	40	37	38
Interest											
Have used	47	49	53	43	44	52	47	46	45	51	48
If used, have been helpful	35	38	36	33	31	37	34	35	34	32	36
Regardless of whether or not you have used scores from GROUP standardized ACHIEVEMENT tests, do you agree or disagree with each of the statements listed below? (Percent agreeing.)											
The scores usually measure student achievement in the content I teach	53	46	55	56	52	54	54	49	56	49	48
The scores are useful in diagnosing individual student learning needs	66	62	70	68	64	67	65	69	66	66	66
Most of the really important aspects of a student's progress are NOT measured by the tests	62	63	61	60	63	59	63	61	66	58	59
The scores are reliable criteria for grouping or tracking students	49	51	52	48	46	51	49	48	45	52	50
The scores should be used to determine student promotion/retention	14	15	12	14	15	19	12	12	11	13	17
The scores are valid measures of teacher effectiveness	11	11	10	10	14	14	9	13	11	11	12
The scores are valid measures of the quality of education in schools	20	22	18	20	22	22	18	23	18	20	24
The scores are valid for students who are economically/socially/culturally disadvantaged	17	14	20	17	18	21	16	16	14	18	20
The tests are outdated, based on the educational needs of today	49	53	45	47	50	48	51	46	48	51	52
The scores often become an end in themselves rather than being used for sound educational purposes	77	76	77	76	78	78	77	74	78	74	77
Teachers should be able to attend courses on how to use the scores	77	78	78	77	75	77	75	80	75	81	77
If my school system eliminated the use of all standardized tests, there would be no effect on my teaching	76	77	72	76	78	76	76	78	76	74	75

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

- About half (51 percent) of the respondents have not studied the benefits they will get upon retirement; however, the vast majority of those say they should. Another 33 percent have studied the benefits and are not satisfied; 16 percent have done this and are satisfied.
- Only 4 percent are not sure about the kind of retirement plan they have. About 56 percent say they are contributing to both a teacher retirement system AND Social Security; whereas 40 percent say they are contributing to a teacher retirement system only.
- About 54 percent prefer both a teacher retirement system and Social Security; 28 percent, a teacher retirement system only; less than 2 percent, Social Security only; and 4 percent, neither. Thirteen percent are not sure what they prefer.
- Three-fourths (76 percent) support the concept of Social Security, and three-fourths (75 percent) believe that homemakers should be eligible to purchase Social Security coverage.
- Nearly half (46 percent) say that Social Security coverage should be mandatory for all employed taxpayers.
- Almost half (48 percent) feel the federal government should subsidize the cost of Social Security coverage. About 30 percent say "no," while 23 percent say "don't know."
- About 41 percent want a national retirement plan for teachers. One-third (33 percent) say "no"; 26 percent say "don't know."
- One-half (51 percent) think teachers under 10-month contracts SHOULD NOT be eligible for unemployment benefits during the other two months of the year. Forty percent of the respondents say these teachers should be eligible for unemployment benefits.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		Northeast	Southeast	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Have you really studied the benefits you will get upon retirement? (Percent responding.)											
Yes, and I'm satisfied	16	15	15	19	15	18	16	13	15	17	16
Yes, but I'm not satisfied	33	29	32	30	39	32	33	32	28	36	38
No, but I should	48	50	51	48	44	47	47	52	55	42	40
No, and I'm not concerned	3	6	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	5	5
Which of the following best describes the kind of retirement plan to which you are contributing through your employment as a teacher? (Percent responding.)											
Teacher retirement system only	40	32	26	44	59	40	41	40	39	40	41
Both a teacher retirement system and Social Security	56	62	70	52	39	55	56	57	56	56	57
Not sure	4	7	4	4	2	5	4	3	5	5	2

Questions	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
What type of retirement plan would you prefer? (Percent responding.)											
Teacher retirement system only	28	17	23	36	32	26	28	29	27	27	28
Social Security only	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Both a teacher retirement system and Social Security	54	65	59	46	49	57	54	50	54	54	53
Neither a teacher retirement system nor Social Security	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	6	5
Not sure	13	12	13	12	14	14	12	13	14	12	11
The cost of Social Security benefits will go up in the next few years. Regardless of how you feel about the increase, do you support or oppose the concept of Social Security? (Percent responding.)											
Strongly oppose	11	5	11	15	10	10	10	12	11	11	11
Tend to oppose	14	11	13	15	16	12	14	15	13	16	14
Tend to support	45	46	45	44	44	40	47	45	47	42	44
Strongly support	31	38	31	25	30	38	29	27	29	31	32
Please respond to each of the following questions. (Percent responding "Yes.")											
Should Social Security coverage be mandatory for all employed taxpayers?	46	58	50	39	38	51	43	45	43	50	47
Should homemakers be eligible to purchase Social Security coverage?	75	80	75	70	74	77	73	75	74	74	77
Should the federal government subsidize the cost of Social Security coverage?	48	57	52	44	42	52	47	47	49	48	49
Should there be a NATIONAL retirement plan for teachers?	41	39	50	37	38	42	40	43	40	45	39
Should teachers who have 10-month contracts be eligible for unemployment benefits the other 2 months?	42	39	56	35	37	49	40	37	42	43	41

NATIONAL RESEARCH PRIORITIES

- When teachers were asked to place priorities on areas that federal agencies should research, the following ratings emerged:

  TOP priority:

  –Discipline in the schools
  –Class size and achievement

  HIGH priority:

  –School finance reform
  –Involving parents/public in education
  –Elementary curriculum/education
  –Secondary curriculum/education
  –Quality of instructional materials

  MEDIUM priority:

  –Career job counseling and education
  –Teaching techniques and practices
  –Classroom management

  LOW priority:

  –Educational needs of minority students
  –In-service education and teacher centers
  –Effect of socioeconomic environment on learning
  –School organization
  –Dissemination of research and development
  –Postsecondary curriculum/education
  –Student achievement and testing
  –Educational technology (e.g., TV)

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NEA has the opportunity to influence the research priorities of NIE (National Institute of Education) and other federal agencies concerned with public education. What priority would you recommend to federal agencies for each area listed below? (Percent responding "Top" and "High" priority.)											
Teaching techniques and practices	55	56	59	51	56	56	56	53	54	55	58
School organization	41	45	46	36	37	43	40	40	37	47	42
Classroom management	55	53	64	52	52	59	55	50	53	59	55
Elementary curriculum/education	62	66	70	57	59	65	61	64	60	63	64
Secondary curriculum/education	64	64	69	59	60	64	63	65	60	64	68
Postsecondary curriculum/education	40	41	45	39	35	39	38	46	42	39	39
Effect of socioeconomic environment on student learning	47	52	49	43	44	51	47	43	47	46	47
Educational technology (e.g., TV)	33	36	30	34	29	34	32	31	31	34	34
Career/job counseling and education	58	65	55	58	55	61	55	59	54	62	62
Student achievement and testing	35	32	39	32	32	41	33	34	35	35	34
Involving parents/public in education	67	65	71	66	66	70	65	69	65	70	71
Class sizes and achievement	79	78	83	74	82	80	80	76	81	79	75
Discipline in the schools	84	87	83	82	83	87	86	76	81	87	83
Educational needs of minority students	49	55	50	45	47	57	47	43	49	49	47
Quality of instructional materials	62	62	67	60	58	63	62	60	61	63	62
In-service education and Teacher Centers	47	51	46	45	47	46	48	47	50	46	46
School finance reform	67	68	58	71	73	66	68	67	65	69	70
Dissemination of research and development	38	46	33	37	39	41	38	38	36	39	41

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST TEACHERS/STUDENTS

- Neither male nor female teachers significantly identify any area of discrimination against male teachers; however, both male and female teachers agree that female teachers may be discriminated against in promotion and employment in supervisory and administrative positions.
- Similarly, no area of discrimination against male students is identified. A significant number of both male and female teachers do identify discrimination against female students in extracurricular sports and physical education.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

		Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level			Sex	
Question	Total	North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000-24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Do you feel male or female TEACHERS are discriminated against in the following areas in your school system? (Percent responding "Yes.")													
AGAINST MALE TEACHERS:													
Written policies of the school system	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	2	6	6	3
The collective bargaining agreement	5	3	10	4	4	7	5	4	5	6	7	6	5
Initial employment	8	9	8	7	7	10	8	5	8	9	8	11	6
Class or grade assignment	15	19	13	14	14	14	17	12	18	14	11	18	13
Promotion/employment in supervisory positions	8	11	7	6	8	9	9	4	7	9	8	12	5
Promotion/employment in administrative positions	7	9	7	6	7	8	8	4	6	7	7	11	5
Assignment of compensated extra duties	9	7	12	7	9	6	10	9	6	12	11	13	7
Pay for comparable extra duties	6	5	9	6	5	5	6	8	5	8	8	9	5
In-service education experiences	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	5	4	4	2
Leave benefits	11	16	8	12	11	11	13	9	12	12	11	17	8
Health benefits	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	5	6	2
Fringe benefits for dependents	4	3	5	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	6	5	3
Retirement benefits	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	2
Salary	4	2	7	5	4	6	4	4	4	4	7	6	4
AGAINST FEMALE TEACHERS:													
Written policies of the school system	11	9	13	11	11	14	11	9	12	9	12	7	13
The collective bargaining agreement	10	7	15	8	8	12	10	7	11	9	11	8	10
Initial employment	17	15	16	18	17	16	16	19	15	19	19	13	19
Class or grade assignment	19	23	16	20	18	18	20	18	20	19	19	14	22
Promotion/employment in supervisory positions	44	44	46	41	43	45	46	38	44	46	40	30	50
Promotion/employment in administrative positions	51	52	54	47	53	52	55	44	50	52	50	39	58
Assignment of compensated extra duties	26	24	31	24	24	28	26	24	26	28	26	15	31
Pay for comparable extra duties	27	24	31	26	26	25	27	28	23	30	32	19	31
In-service education experiences	5	4	5	4	5	6	4	5	4	6	5	4	5
Leave benefits	12	11	13	12	10	11	13	10	13	10	10	9	13
Health benefits	8	7	10	7	9	11	8	5	8	8	8	6	9
Fringe benefits for dependents	6	4	6	7	6	7	5	7	5	6	7	5	7
Retirement benefits	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Salary	9	6	13	8	8	9	7	12	9	9	11	6	10

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level			Sex	
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Do you feel male or female STUDENTS are discriminated against in any of the following areas? (Percent responding "Yes.")													
AGAINST MALE STUDENTS:													
School system/school policies	5	4	6	5	4	7	5	3	4	6	5	6	5
Subject/course descriptions	4	5	5	4	4	7	5	3	4	5	5	5	4
Subject/course enrollments	6	5	5	7	6	5	6	6	5	6	7	6	6
Counseling for course selection	7	7	9	7	6	9	7	6	6	8	10	8	7
Counseling for career choices	8	8	8	7	7	10	7	6	6	9	10	8	7
Textbook/instructional materials	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	4
Physical education	4	4	6	4	4	6	4	3	4	6	6	6	4
Extracurricular sports	5	5	5	6	3	6	5	3	4	6	5	6	4
Other extracurricular activities	4	5	4	3	3	6	3	3	3	6	5	5	3
Health services/insurance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Dress codes	4	4	7	3	3	5	4	3	4	6	4	6	4
Discipline policies	13	11	15	13	12	12	13	12	11	16	13	13	12
Academic honors and awards	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	2
AGAINST FEMALE STUDENTS:													
School system/school policies	7	8	8	6	8	10	8	4	7	7	8	6	8
Subject/course descriptions	7	10	7	6	8	12	6	5	7	8	8	7	8
Subject/course enrollments	10	11	9	9	10	12	9	8	10	9	11	8	11
Counseling for course selection	12	13	11	10	12	16	11	7	11	11	14	11	12
Counseling for career choices	15	18	13	12	17	19	15	10	15	15	17	13	16
Textbook/instructional materials	9	13	6	7	13	13	9	7	10	9	10	7	11
Physical education	20	19	22	17	23	26	20	15	22	18	20	15	22
Extracurricular sports	38	39	42	34	36	42	39	30	37	38	38	31	41
Other extracurricular activities	12	15	14	12	8	15	11	11	13	12	10	9	14
Health services/insurance	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Dress codes	6	4	9	4	5	6	5	5	7	5	4	4	6
Discipline policies	6	6	8	5	5	7	6	4	4	9	7	6	6
Academic honors and awards	4	4	6	3	3	6	3	3	4	4	4	2	5

NATIONAL ISSUES

- About 65 percent feel that President Carter's wage/price freeze will NOT control inflation. Furthermore, 70 percent believe it will benefit management more than labor.
- Two-thirds (67 percent) would be willing to hold their salary at the current level for two years but ONLY provided that prices were also held at the current level.
- Only 40 percent believe parents with children in private/parochial schools should be given some tax credits based on the tuition, but 81 percent say parents with children in higher education should be given tax credits based on tuition.
- About seventy percent think children who attend either higher education or trade and technical schools should be given financial incentives.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements related to national issues? (Percent agreeing.)											
President Carter's wage/price freeze will help control inflation	35	36	38	32	34	36	34	36	34	37	35
President Carter's wage/price freeze will benefit management more than labor	70	73	63	71	72	71	67	73	71	69	67
Parents with children in private/parochial schools should be given some tax credits based on the tuition	40	47	37	37	41	42	40	38	41	40	39
Parents with children in higher education should be given some tax credits based on the tuition	81	85	85	78	78	85	81	79	83	80	78
Financial incentives should be provided for children who attend higher education institutions	70	74	75	68	63	69	69	73	71	72	67
Financial incentives should be provided for children who attend trade and technical schools	69	70	73	68	65	67	67	72	71	69	65
Would you be willing to hold your salary at the current level for two years provided prices were also held at the current level? (Percent responding.)											
Definitely yes	29	36	25	29	28	30	28	30	30	27	27
Probably yes	38	39	38	37	37	36	39	37	38	40	36
Probably no	16	11	15	19	16	16	15	17	16	15	17
Definitely no	18	14	22	16	20	18	19	17	16	18	20

LICENSING OF TEACHERS

- A majority favor the following:
  - –States should require licensing of teachers (84 percent).
  - –Teachers should set and govern state standards for licensing (72 percent).
  - –Teachers should set and govern state standards for license revocation (72 percent).
  - –National standards for teacher licensing should be formulated to facilitate reciprocity between states (71 percent).
  - –Professionally approved in-service education should be required for license renewal (61 percent).
  - –Completion of a nationally accredited teacher training program should be required for initial licensing (60 percent).
  - –Not making a license a lifetime permit to teach once it is issued (56 percent).
- A majority neither favor nor oppose the following:
  - –Requiring a test, approved and supervised by the state, for initial licensing.
  - –Requiring some college credit for license renewal.

Responses from the Demographic Subgroups

Question	Total	Region				Student enrollment			Teaching level		
		North-east	South-east	Middle	West	25,000 & over	3,000–24,999	2,999 & less	Elementary	Junior high	Senior high
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Do you favor or oppose each of the following statements about licensing (certification) of TEACHERS in the state where you teach? (Percent favoring.)											
Completion of a nationally accredited teacher training program should be required for initial licensing	60	61	67	53	57	67	58	54	63	59	53
A test, approved and supervised by the state, should be required for initial licensing	41	45	46	33	41	52	38	35	36	42	44
To facilitate reciprocity between states, national standards should be developed for teacher licensing	71	75	70	72	69	74	71	70	70	74	70
Teachers should set and largely govern state standards for licensing	72	71	70	71	79	71	73	73	70	72	75
Teachers should set and largely govern state standards for license revocation	72	72	71	70	78	71	74	72	71	70	75
Professionally approved in-service education should be required for license renewal	61	60	72	59	55	65	61	59	65	56	60
Some college credits should be required for license renewal	53	48	58	54	51	55	51	57	55	52	54
A license should not be a lifetime permit to teach	56	47	66	59	49	57	55	58	57	53	59
Teachers should be required to be licensed by the state	84	83	83	84	85	83	84	83	82	84	84